A WORD
Keeps you before the public through
THE GLOBE!

Sunday Globe.

A WORD
Procures you anything you desire through
THE GLOBE'S WANTS!

MINNESOTA HISTORICAL SOCIETY

VOL. XIII. SAINT PAUL MINN., SUNDAY MORNING, SEPTEMBER 20, 1891.—SIXTEEN PAGES. NO. 263.

A RACE FOR HOMES.

The Excitement at Guthrie Is Growing in Intensity Hourly.

Would-Be Negro Settlers in Danger From Reds and Whites.

Land Hunters Will Find Difficulty in Locating Good Claims.

Garcia, the Mexican Revolutionist, Summarily Shot and Hanged.

GUTHRIE, O. T., Sept. 19.—The excitement grows hourly greater among the people who will make the race for homes in the Indian lands, which will be opened to settlement next Tuesday. There are several causes for excitement, chief among them being the large numbers of negroes who have gathered by hundreds at Langston, the Oklahoma negro colony. They are well armed, and intend to move en masse upon the Cimarron valley, the best, perhaps, of all the new lands, and settle there to the exclusion of all other settlers. Many white settlors, among them being numbers of desperate and unscrupulous cowboys, object to the negroes' plans and will take desperate chances to preempt choice claims in the very face of the negro hosts.

The most desperate say they will oppose by force the wholesale settlement of the negroes in the valley. The cooler heads, however, know that the race will be to the swift, no matter what his color. If the negroes get there first the land is theirs. If the whites outrun the negroes the latter must look elsewhere for claims. The excitement caused by the

Hostility of the Cowboys

to the negroes has been of such long standing now that it is believed it will have nearly died out when the hour for the rush occurs. Langstone is several miles from here, and is without telegraphic facilities, so that no official news has been received from there since the force of deputy marshals went there yesterday to prevent the threatened disturbances.

Another cause for excitement is the hatred of the Indians for the negro. The Sacs and Fox claim that their lands were sold to the government under a distinct agreement that they were to be opened to "white settlement." They know that they themselves cannot prevent the negroes from settling on the lands, but they hint in unmistakable terms that they will make it very uncomfortable for the "black man" if he settles among them. The Cimarron valley includes a portion of their lands, and between the hostile Indian and the desperate cowboy the negro is having an exciting time of it. Still another cause for excitement is the uncertainty as to just what lands may be claimed by the ordinary settler. The settler may be the most deserving and most desirable sort of a person; he may make

A Successful Race

for a certain section of land and may claim it, but when he goes to the land office to file his claim he may find that he has claimed an Indian's allotment or an old soldier's pre-emption.

The Indian allotments are not staked out, and of course the old soldiers, who are given the privilege of selection and pre-empting 160 acres each simply by filing on an ordinary declaratory statement, have not marked out in the lands those sections which they declare they will settle upon. The claimant, therefore, has no means of knowing just what section he may claim except from the list published by the secretary of the interior. These lists contain descriptions difficult of being deciphered by the ordinary reader.

The ordinary claimants, therefore, must take their chances in selecting their piece of ground of selecting that which an Indian may have claimed under allotment, or which may have been covered by an old soldier's declaratory statements. These declaratory statements are very numerous.

The land office here is besieged by veterans or their representatives. They have formed a long line, which stretches from the door of the office a distance of three or four squares. In the line are

Several Old Soldiers

and many speculators who have purchased for small sums the declaratory statements of old soldiers and who sell them to the highest bidder. Others have taken places in the line simply to sell them to some less fortunate person. Before the arrival of the morning trains to-day the city was almost deserted. Every one who intended to claim a homestead in the new lands had gone yesterday afternoon or last night to the border of the new lands to find a favorable starting place for Tuesday's races. The arrivals by to-day's trains, however, soon filled the town again with people who had waited till nearly the last minute before getting on the ground. They tarried only long enough to purchase an outfit, and were soon on their way to the borders. Every train now brings hundreds of people, and there is much confusion and excitement.

Out on the border there is little excitement. It is a restless expectancy there. The people are camped in prairie schooners, tents and brush huts for the most part, but many have no covering but a blanket, with the sod for a bed. The border crowds are good-natured, and but few disturbances are reported. Unless trouble results at Landston between the negroes and cowboys, it is expected the settlement of the new lands will be made peacefully.

Construing the Law.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The secretary of the interior to-night issued the following instructions to registers and receivers of the land offices at Guthrie and Oklahoma City, sending also a copy to Gov. Steele, of Oklahoma territory:

"You are instructed that the words 'white settlement' occurring in the Sac and Fox agreement, and recited as such in the proclamation of the president of the 18th inst., do not mean and are not to be construed to mean to prohibit settlement in that country by others than white men; but to mean that all persons duly qualified under the laws of the United States, without regard to color, may make such settlement. There has been no question about this, and must be none now.

"Neither the constitution, ratifying acts authorizing homestead settlements without distinction to all qualified under existing laws, nor the agreement itself, will permit an exclusive distinction in favor of whites only. These Indians sold all their interest, right, title and claim to the United States, and the captious and unconstitutional construction cannot now be asserted.

"You will receive filings from all duly qualified persons, without distinction of color or other conditions than those applicable to other public lands, save as to the prices specified. The president concurs in this construction of the law, and in these instructions."

Speculators at Work.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Information has reached the interior department from various sources that speculators are preparing to use powers of attorney, obtained from a very large number of ex-soldiers, to file declaratory statements under section 2304 of the Revised Statutes on lands to be opened to settlement by the president's proclamation of yesterday, without any bona fide intention on the part of the soldiers to become permanent settlers.

Acting upon this information, Commissioner Carter, in his letter of instructions to the registers and receivers of the land offices to which this new country is attached, declares that "any such proceedings would be fraudulent, and you will endeavor to defeat them, if attempted, by any means properly in in your power. You will advise bonafide settlers not to purchase relinquishments of such filings when it appears that they were made with the intent not to follow them up by settlement in good faith under the law."

It is stated at the general land office that their information is to the effect that unscrupulous persons have purchased from thousands of old soldiers in different parts of the country for a very small consideration, usually $5, powers of attorney to enter, in their name, these Oaklahoma Indian lands. In most of these cases the soldier had no intention of ultimately making his home on the land, and the entry forms a cloud upon the title of an actual settler who may have gone upon the land a few hours after the soldier's entry was filed. In these cases the actual settler, particularly if he is not approached until he has expended a sum of money in improvements, would be willing to pay something, say $50 or $100, to have the cloud removed. But for the prompt action of the interior department officials the revenues of the so-called attorneys from this source would undoubtedly have been large.

THE PRIESTER VEREIN.

Congress of German Catholics in Two Sections.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Sept. 19.—The fifth annual congress of the German-speaking Catholics, or "Katholiken Tag," meets in this city Monday, and will hold daily sessions until the evening of the 25th. The first congress was held in Chicago, the second in Cincinnati, the third in Cleveland and the fourth in Pittsburg. Special interest attaches to the Buffalo congress because of the recent development of the Cahensly case. A prominent priest made the following statement to a reporter. He said:

"There are in the congress two different sections. One is made up of priests and laymen. Its sessions are public. The object seems to be the discussion of religious and politico-religious topics. The other section is the 'Priester Verein,' or the German Clerical union, the sessions of which are held with closed doors, clergymen only being admitted. This is the real congress. As a matter of fact the 'Priester Verein' was organized by itself in the spring of 1887, in Chicago. The first general congress called by the 'Priester Verein' was held in the fall of the same year. The first call of the verein was signed by a German priest of St. Louis, the same who, in 1886, had sent petitions to Rome asking for special recognition of the German priests in America, and who have been since the active leaders in every movement calculated to promote the special organization of the German Catholics. Many German Catholics look upon this movement as ill-advised; as tending to misunderstanding and divisions. The English-speaking Catholics declare it un-American. It may be, in view of the recent declaration of the pope, that the approaching congress may make a public declaration to disarm this criticism."

In confirmation of this last statement of the priest, it may be mentioned that the manager of the Associated Press has received a letter from Mr. Cahensly saying that his object has been misunderstood and that he would take occasion to more clearly explain it. The committee on resolutions will meet at 2:30 p.m. Monday. In the evening there will be a grand torchlight procession. Tuesday morning the pontifical mass will be celebrated at St. Joseph's cathedral. The sermon will be preached by Right Rev. Bishop Zardetti, of St. Cloud, Minn. The first meeting of the German-American union will be held at 10 a. m. Tuesday, and the first business session of the congress at 3 o'clock of the same day. The first general session open to the public will be held Tuesday evening. The sessions will close with a solemn mass of thanksgiving at St. Louis church Thursday evening.

PARSONS TO MAHONE

The Fallen Boss Scored in Caustic Strain.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Col. H. C. Parsons, the noted Virginia Republican leader, has issued an open letter to Gen. Mahone questioning the right of the latter to dictate the policy of the Virginia Republicans in the next campaign and censuring him, in polite terms, for doing so. Col. Parsons' principal grievance is the action of Gen. Mahone in advising the Republicans of the state, as chairman of the state committee, not to nominate any candidates in the next election.

"Under what commission and by what right," asks Col. Parsons, "do you undertake this new indication? The responsibility of leadership does not and cannot depend upon your personal opinion or preference." After scoring Mr. Mahone for past actions and positions, Col. Parsons calls on him to cancel his circular and to call a convention to consider the future policy of the party. He says that if Gen. Mahone's advice means anything, it means that the Republican vote shall be delivered to the Alliance, and he repeatedly asks Gen. Mahone upon what terms are the Republicans sold? The Republicans of Virginia can, he avers, if united and aggressive, elect enough members of the legislature to defeat Senator Daniel.

GARCIA SHOT AND HANGED.

The Mexican Revolutionist Summarily Squelched.

SAN ANTONIO, Tex., Sept. 19.—Juan Macorito arrived here to-day from the town of Nier, Mex. He states that the Mexican revolutionists were overtaken north of that place yesterday by government troops and that a battle ensued in which several on both sides were killed and wounded. Catarino Garcia, the leader of the revolution, was seriously shot and then hanged to a tree. Heneral Ruiz Sandoval, Garcia's chief lieutenant, escaped to the mountains with a few followers. He is being pursued and will be captured.

Rumored Resignation.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A dispatch from Washington says that Charles Lyman, of the civil service commission, has resigned on account of ill health.

POPE LEO'S WISDOM.

The Aged Pontiff Addresses the French Pilgrims on Labor Questions.

Clear-Cut Ideas Expressed in Sentences Burdened With Truth and Justice.

Warnings of False Theories and Elucidation of the Duty of Workingmen.

The Curse of Europe Criticised--News of Foreign Capitals.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The pope to-day received in the vestibule of St. Peter's the first contingent of the pilgrimage of French workmen, which was announced recently as having been arranged. The pilgrims numbered 2,000. The majority of them looked like workmen in Sunday attire. The pope was borne into the hall seated on the sedia gestatoria. He was received with fervent acclamations by the pilgrims. He seemed exceptionally well. The usual pallor of his face was replaced by a flush evidently due to excitement.

Cardinal Langenieux, who headed the pilgrims, read an address, in the course of which it was stated that, in all, 20,000 workmen were coming to Rome to express to the pope the gratitude of the labor world for his recent encyclical In reply to the address, the pope, in a voice which, although weak, was clear and penetrating, said: "Great is our joy at witnessing the ardor of Christian France. We are happy that our encyclical has contributed to the

Elevation of Workingmen.

Social and labor questions will never find their true, practical solution in purely civil laws. Their solution is bound up in precepts of perfect justice, which demand that the rate of wages shall adequately correspond with the labor done, and lies, therefore, in the domain of conscience. A mass of legislation dealing directly with the outward acts of man cannot comprehend the direction of conseiences. The question demands also the aid of charity, going beyond justice. Religion alone, with its revealed dogmas and divine precepts, possesses the right to impose on consciences that perfect justice and charity.

"The secret of all social problems must therefore be sought in the action of the church, combined with the resources and efforts of public powers and human wisdom."

We note with pleasure that heads of important industries have already studied the application of our encyclical and that your government is not insensible thereto. It is imperative to act in all directions without losing precious time in barren discussions. Indisputable principles must be applied, leaving time and experience to elucidate obscure points which are inevitable in problems so complex. In your work be diligent and docile.

"Avoid Perverse Men,

especially those coming under the name 'socialists,' whose object is to overthrow social order to your detriment, Form, under the high patronage of your bishops, associations wherein you will find, as in a second family, honest joy, light in difficulty, strength in conflict, and maintenance in infirmities and old age. Give your children moral and Christian education that you may receive through them, and, by wise thrift, a tranquil future. Say, on your return, that the heart of the pope is ever with the heavy laden and suffering."

The pope spoke for twenty-five minutes. During this time he maintained a standing position and was slightly exhausted at the conclusion of his address. He was strong enough, however, to receive with dignified urbanity the leaders of the pilgrims, who knelt in succession before the throne on which he had seated himself after his speech and kissed his foot. Twelve cardinals attended the pope. After the reception ceremony the pope was carried, again seated on the sedia gestatoria, to his apartments in the Vatican, raising his hand in benediction as he passed through the crowd of pilgrims.

THE CURSE OF EUROPE.

Criticisms of the Impressed Soldiers' Maneuvers.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—Military experts are reviewing the recent series of army maneuvers by Austrian, Bavarian and Prussian troops, and all concur the opinion that grave defects were exhibited by the Austrian troops owing to the absence of generals capable of directing their movements without blundering. Emperor William is reported as having told Emperor Francis Joseph that his men and officers were fit to meet any enemy that might be brought against them, but that his generals were wanting in self-reliance, associated with a consciousness of their inability to handle their men. The Bavarian and Prussian maneuvers disclosed less serious defects. The generals in these armies displayed great efficiency and a readiness to take the initiative, but the colonels commanding the various regiments acted too much like machines in adhering strictly to the letter of their orders.

Last evening the emperor grouped the officers of his army in a field near Schlotheim and made a brief speech to them, in the course of which he advised that a less rigid system be followed in marching and that freer methods be adopted in drilling, in order to add elasticity to the movements of the troops. At the same time, and in spite of his criticisms, his majesty complimented the troops upon their general efficiency. High military authorities are all agreed that both the Austrian and German armies are now fully ready to meet the enemy. Emperor Francis Joseph to-night issued an order touching the maneuvers of the Austrian troops, in which he commended the discipline and efficiency shown by them, and said that he was certain that the army would fulfill its duties, alike in peace and war.

The Papacy and Germany.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—Reports are circulated in Berlin that an agreement has been made between Chancellor von Caprivi and the papal nuncio at Munich, whereby the clerical party in Germany will support the government's measures in a body in return for certain important concessions to the papacy.

Pope Leo's Finances.

ROME, Sept. 19.—The financial condition of the pope is getting to be almost embarrassing, and, unless the contributions of the faithful flow in more liberally, his holiness will have to cut off some of the expenses to which the papal purse is now subject. It has been suggested to the pope to do away with the pension list of old servants and dependents who held office under the temporal power and remained faithful throughout the struggle. The pope, it is said, refused to entertain the thought.

The Mitylene Incident.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Sept. 19.—An officer sent expressly by the sultan has returned from Mitylene. He brings the report that there is no sign of British occupation, but the inhabitants say that a British force landed on the island and remained there two days, holding intercourse by boats with the war vessels off shore. The facts do not indicate that there was a picnic or drill party, as stated, but that the British landed there for the purpose of examining the surroundings, with the view to possible operations in the future.

Solialists Planning.

BERLIN, Sept. 19.—At a mass meeting of Socialists in Munich to-day, Liebnecht and Vollmar were reconciled, and there was adopted a common programme for the Socialist congress to be held at Erfurt on Oct. 14, at which, it is now believed, the turbulent minority constituted by the Young Socialist party will have but a diminished chance to sap the position of the present directing committee.

A Novel Proposition.

LONDON, Sept. 19.—The Times to-day publishes a dispatch from its Melbourne correspondent, saying that Sir George Grey, ex-premier of New Zealand, has made a proposition, which will be submitted to the house of representatives, that a new upper chamber be formed in the government of New Zealand; that the new legislative body be composed entirely of women, and that it replace the present upper chamber.

Short on Cash.

THE HAGUE, Sept. 19.—The budget for 1892, presented to the chambers, shows a deficit of $1,000,000. The sum of $2,085,000 previously assigned for the purpose of demonetizing silver does not appear in the new budget, and the government is convinced that no measure in that direction will be necessary in 1892.

Hissers Held for Trial.

PARIS, Sept. 19.—Twenty of the persons arrested last night upon the occasion of the second performance of "Lohengrin," at the Grand opera house, were, after their preliminary examination this morning, held for trial.

CONSUEGRA'S WOE.

Marauders Take Advantage of the Disaster to Plunder.

MADRID, Sept. 19.—The bodies of 1,200 victims of the flood at Consuegra have been buried. The town wears a most desolate aspect. The official report of the disaster says 530 building in Consuegra have vanished from their sites, while 150 are in a precarious condition and need to be demolished. The lines of forty-eight streets of the town have been literally obliterated. Ten men are under arrest at Consuegra to-day, charged with robbing the dead. The damage done by the floods is now estimated at $4,000,000. The river Araraguillo, as a result of its flooding, has changed its course to a considerable extent.

Dispatches this morning contain further distressing particulars regarding that flood-destroyed town. The workmen who have been engaged in removing from the mud-buried streets and other places the dead and drowned cattle have left in a body, and positively refuse to resume work. They claim that the stench arising from the bodies is so severe that no human being can handle them. Large quantities of disinfectants are being sent for and it is expected that the work of clearing the streets will be resumed during the afternoon. The country around the flooded districts is swarming with marauders, who seem able to do exactly what they please, with the utmost impunity. The authorities are blamed for their inactivity in this respect, but the truth is that they are employing all the available force in securing the destitute and in attempting to clear away the worst of the wreckage encumbering the streets and buildings.

FIVE KILLED IN IDAHO.

Disastrous Collision of Union Pacific Trains.

POCATELLO, Idaho, Sept. 19.—A disastrous wreck occurred yesterday on the Union Pacific at Port Neuf, a station six miles from Pocatello. Passenger trains Nos. 1 and 2 collided, killing five men and seriously injuring several others.

The killed are L. Weidemyer, mail clerk, and four Indians from Fort Hall reservation. The injured are Charles Hoyt, engineer; Chris Mackenzie; P. P. Gunderson, mail clerk; — Lyons, two tramps and a squaw.

Lyons was fearfully scalded and received internal injuries. Engineer Hoyt had his shoulder blade broken, and is otherwise badly brused. Mackenzie and Gunderson both had their right arms broken and were terribly cut. Before the collision the engineers and firemen of both trains jumped, all escaping uninjured except Hoyt. A scene of confusion followed. Engines and mail cars were piled in heaps, and the groans of the injured filled the air. The dead and wounded were taken from the debris and given the best possible care. The coroner's jury held an inquest this evening on the body of Weidemyer, and attach no blame to the railroad company, as the air brakes were working well when the train left Pocatello. Lyons, though fearfully injured, may survive. None of the passengers were injured. A misconception of orders caused the accident.

A FAMILY DESTROYED.

Father, Mother and Four Children Smothered in a Fire.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—Fire early this morning in a three-story brick building at Nos. 549 and 551 Sedgwick street, the upper stories of which were occupied by a number of families as living apartments, resulted in the death of an entire family. The dead are:

John Schalk, mechanic, aged forty-five years; his wife, aged forty-two, and their four children, Annie, aged fifteen; John, aged twelve; James, aged eight, and Cynthia, aged seventeen.

The fire originated in the rear of the first floor, which was occupied by William Keafitz as a bakery. It is thought to have caught from one of the bake ovens. The Schalks were smothered, not burned to death. The financial loss is small.

Hurley Is Safe.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 19.—There is no truth in the report that Hurley, Wis., has been destroyed by fire. The city is safe, although enveloped in hot winds from surrounding blazes.

NELSON NOT IN IT.

His Boom for Governor, Sprung Too Early, Quietly Disappears.

Senator Davis Reported to Be Fearful of Him as an Opponent.

Old Line Republicans Against Him Because of His Tariff Views.

Small Likelihood of Nelson's Nomination--Changes in Apportionment.

Booms are a good thing sometimes, but a premature boom is worse than no boom at all.—Knute Nelson.

The booming of ex-Congressman Knute Nelson, of Alexandria, for the Republican gubernatorial nomination next year seems to have about come to an end. In other words, the "little Norwegian," whose nomination was to heal all breaches and win the now decrepit party of Dudley, Quay, Fassett and Harrison another victory in Minnesota, is no longer in the race.

But why are things thus?

What has Mr. Nelson done to cause this sudden change in the sentiment of his fellow Republicans? Nothing, absolutely nothing beyond allowing an intimate friend to announce that he would accept an unanimous nomination at the hands of the Republican state convention of Minnesota next year for the office now held by Gov. Merriam. That guarded announcement marked the high tide of his boom; the ebb commenced then and has continued ever since. There are some valid reasons for this change in the feeling of the party toward the Alexandria advocate of the Mills bill. They are due to two classes of people—

First—Senator Davis and his friends, who fear that the election of Nelson as governor would make him a strong candidate for the United States senate.

Second—Old-line Republicans who do not like his position on the tariff question, claiming that he is not a Republican.

The position of Senator Davis is outlined very frankly in a dispatch sent out by a Washington correspondent of a Minneapolis evening Republican paper. In this dispatch the senior senator is put in

The Ridiculous Attitude

of favoring the booming of State Chairman Joel P. Heatwole for the Republican gubernatorial nomination for the purpose and with the intent of drawing the popular attention away from Mr. Nelson. As far as this statement is concerned it is absurd. Senator Davis is too shrewd to do anything of the kind. There is reason to believe, however, that he is willing to encourage aspirants like ex-Gov. A. R. McGill, Judge Start, of Rochester, and all others who feel like seeking the honor. All that is needed to secure the defeat of Mr. Nelson in the nominating convention is to secure a multiplicity of candidates. And this is just what Senator Davis would like to see. The dispatch alluded to above follows:

It is claimed here that Senator Davis is fostering the plan of certain papers and politicians in Minnesota to boom Joel P. Heatwole for governor. It is asserted that this boom has been started simply to draw attention from Knute Nelson, who seems likely to be nominated, elected and then transferred from the gubernatorial chair to Senator Davis' seat in the United States senate. Knute Nelson is the only opposition that Senator Davis seems to be disturbed over.

There are other senatorial candidates besides Senator Davis who will not care to see Mr. Nelson nominated for governor. One of the most prominent of these is the present governor, who will undoubtedly succeed to Senator Davis' strength when it is demonstrated that the latter cannot win, as is likely to be the case. Senator Davis will have the hearty support of Gov. Merriam in snuffing out the already flickering flame of the Nelson gubernatorial boom, or else neither of the pair is half the politician he is given credit for being.

The second class of opposition the wily old Fifth district leader has had to meet and will continue to find

Opposing His Nomination

by the Republican convention, is made up of a class of men who are Republicans on principle, have no axes to grind, and who prefer defeat on straight Republican grounds to victory that involves a compromise of principle. This class, it is needless to say, is more to be feared than that of the men who are working for their own advancement. A sample of the feeling entertained by this class toward Mr. Nelson is found in the following editorial utterance of the Le Sueur News, a staunch Republican organ:

Knute Nelson, the "little Norwegian of Alexandria," is being groomed by his friends as a gubernatorial candidate. If he would not make a better governor than he has been a Republican during late years his nomination would not awaken much enthusiasm in this part of the state.

For the two reasons named above the nomination of Knute Nelson for governor will not be made by the Republicans of Minnesota next year. It is much harder to say who will be the nominee than it is to predict that the Alexandria statesman will not. The politicians of the G. O. P. are already figuring on the matter, and the friends and followers of ex-Gov. McGill are doing considerable talking. As things stand to-day the Ramsey county delegation would be for the ex-governor. One of Gov. McGill's erstwhile supporters who only departed from the statehouse last January, and who is a considerable power in the local contests of the Ramsey county Republicans is very certain that his chief will be

In It Next Year.

"I am a McGill man," he said with emphasis, "and I want to tell you that he will come very near being the Republican nominee next year, and if he does not get the nomination he will have a finger in the pie, and a large hand in saying who the man will be that does get it. It will not be Knute Nelson in any event, for Gov. McGill would never consent to his nomination. Do you remember Nelson's action in the campaign of 1888, when he made a dicker by which he did nothing for the state ticket on the understanding with the Democrats that they would make no fight against him for congress. This conduct on the part of Mr. Nelson was mainly responsible for the small plurality given McGill, and ought not to be forgotten by Republicans who did stand by the ticket.

The Minneapolis interests which have always stood loyally by Gov. McGill could be depended upon to secure the Hennepin delegation for him, and with the added prestige of the Ramsey county men his nomination would be practically assured. The representation of the counties that would naturally be for Nelson will be greatly reduced in the next Republican state convention, as justice to the faithful party men demands that the basis of representation in the next state convention be the vote cast for Gov. Merriam a year ago. Under this apportionment Nelson counties, like Otter Tail, Pope, Douglass, Norman, Marshall, Kittson, Clay, Becker, Wilkin and Grant, will have

Small Delegations,

While Hennepin, Ramsey, Nicollet, Blue Earth, Fillmore, Le Sueur, Faribault, Rice and other McGill and anti-Nelson counties will profit by the falling off up north caused by the great Alliance vote. In calling last year's convention the Republican state committee adopted the following resolution:

Resolved, That each county polling 500 or more votes for the Republican candidate for president in 1888 shall be entitled to two delegates at large; those polling less than 500 votes, one delegate at large; within each county one additional delegate for every 500 votes cast for president in 1888, and one delegate for fraction over 100.

In the convention of last year, under this scheme Otter Tail county, for example, was entitled to ten votes. Last year Gov. Merriam received but 1,496 votes in that county as against 3,368 in 1888. On the basis of two years ago Otter Tail next year will be entitled to only five delegates in the state convention. The vote of the other counties named in the two past campaigns for the head of the Republican state ticket follows:

	1888.	1890.
Otter Tail	3,368	1,496
Pope	1,160	445
Douglas	1,093	599
Norman	1,632	738
Marshall	1,091	487
Polk	3,974	683
Kittson	577	374
Clay	1,442	613
Becker	1,310	867
Wilkin	533	314
Grant	665	514

These counties are the center of the Nelson strength for governor, and every one of them will suffer severely in strength in the next Republican state convention. The counties in Southwestern Minnesota will also lose, but not to such an extent. Under the circumstances the prospects for Mr. Nelson's nomination are not bright.

TWO MEN BURNED.

Awful Result of Prairie Fires in Emmons County.

Special to the Globe.

BISMARCK, N.D., Sept. 19.—Word has just reached here that George W. Johnson and his son, living about sixty miles south of here, in Emmons county, were burned to death while fighting one of the worst prairie fires ever witnessed in that county. Owing to the unusually long grass this year the fire was uncontrollable and swept over the country from Winchester, on the Missouri river, for fifty miles southeast, destroying a large amount of grain, hay, buildings, etc. An estimate of the damage cannot yet be made.

Winona's Schuetzenfest.

Special to the Globe.

WINONA, Sept. 19.—The Sharpshooters' Schuetzenfest which is now being held here is attended by over 100 visiting sharpshooters, who arrived during the day. Many will arrive to-morrow. A parade was had about noon to-day. A large number of handsome prizes are offered the winners. The visitors are from Fountain City, Alma, La Crosse and Independence. They reached their park about 1 o'clock this afternoon and were welcomed by Mayor Foye in a few well chosen words. It is expected that there will be some fine shooting done to-morrow.

Prevented a Murder.

Special to the Globe.

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Sept. 19.—What came very near being a murder-suicide sensation occurred here to-day. Mrs. Eliza Nebrasch, of this city, the wife of a laborer, took her two children, walked on the railroad bridge and threw them and herself into the Big Sioux river. They all would have been drowned had not Charles Nelson, a dray man, observed the woman's deed and ran and dragged all three to the water's edge. The mother and yeungest child are still in a dangerous condition. Despondency is the alleged cause of Mrs. Nebrasch's act.

Compromised It.

Special to the Globe.

GRAND FORKS, N. D., Sept. 19.—The case of the Great Northern vs. William McLaughlin, a portion of the right of way dispute, has been amicably compromised, and the litigation is dismissed. The company agrees that McLaughlin's building shall remain on the disputed site except the portion actually needed for operating the road, the company to bear the expense of removing a portion of the building.

Resulted From Carelessness.

Special to the Globe.

MITCHELL, S. D., Sept. 19.—Passengers on to-day's train from the west report that a prairie fire ravaged quite a scope of country between White Lake and Plankinton yesterday, destroying crops, buildings, etc., to the extent of $10,000 or $15,000. The fire started from the work of section men, who were burning a fire-break along the track, in allowing the fire to get away from them.

Iowa Corn Crop.

DES MOINES, Io., Sept. 19.—This week's bulletin, Iowa weather and crop service, shows the hottest week ever recorded for the middle of September. In the state at large fully 75 per cent of the corn is secure, and more than the usual proportion is being cut and shocked. The prospect is that the state will produce 85 per cent of a full crop of sound corn. Rain is needed for pasturage and plowing.

Little Falls Herald Sold.

Special to the Globe.

LITTLE FALLS, Minn., Sept. 19.—C. J. Haines and A. J. Stone, of the Wabasha Democrat, with Mr. H. H. Pope, have purchased the Little Falls Herald. Messrs. Pope and Stone will take charge of the paper Oct. 1.

Still on the Road.

Special to the Globe.

WINNIPEG, Man., Sept. 19.—Mr. Deshon contradicts the statement that his opera company had broken up here. The company, he says, is doing a bigger business than ever.

Rumors From Colombia.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—A special cable dispatch from Bocas Del Toro, Colombia, says passengers by the American schooner Wilford announce that the settlements along the Honduras coast at which the vessel touched, are rife with wild rumors of the recent Liberal coup d'etat at Tegucialpa. President Bogran is said to have been assassinated.

The Interstate Vacancies.

NEW YORK, Sept. 19.—The World's Washington special this morning says that the president yesterday sent for the papers relating to the two vacancies in the interstate commerce commission. Clements, of Georgia, seems to be in the lead for the Bragg vacancy. He is supported by some of the most influential Republicans in the country. Ex-Congressman Gear, of Iowa, is said to be booked for the Cooley vacancy.

AN ELECTRIC SMASH.

Two Trains on the Interurban Line Come Into Collision at Lexington.

The Brakes of the Rear Train Failed to Act, and the Smash Followed.

A Score of People Cut and More or Less Bruised About the Body,

And, Miraculously, Those Seriously Injured Confined to Three or Four.

A serious accident occurred on the interurban electric line shortly before the midnight hour. Just how many people were really injured it was impossible to ascertain, owing to the confusion that ensued. Of course, the reporters were able to learn the facts concerning those who were worst hurt. While at least three of the victims are badly injured, it is believed none received fatal wounds.

It is a peculiar story, although it was an accident scarcely unexpected. It will doubtless prove a lesson to the street railway company, and they will probably throw better protection around their patrons in the future. Two interurban electric motors, each drawing a travler, were coming into St. Paul from Minneapolis. Both trains were heavily laden with passengers. Coming down the steep grade that is just beyond Lexington avenue, the motorneer of the first train came to a stand-still. The motorneer of the second train was absolutely unable to control his train, and he came down the decline and into the trailer of the other train with a terrific crash. Happily a goodly number of the passengers on the trailer saw the danger, and averted many casualties by leaping from the car. Among the number were several ladies. They were more or less bruised in the leap, however.

The motor crashed into the trailer, demolishing seats and every thing in its way. Two ladies and a young man were nearly impaled. As it was, they were pinioned between the wrecked seats and were liberated with difficulty from their

Perilous Situation.

George E. Ross, employed by the Chester Oil company, and residing at 421 Mackubin street, was seriously hurt. He was conveyed by friends to his house and a surgeon was called. His injuries were mainly internal. No bones were broken.

H. A. Capron and Miss Bishop, of 51 West Exchange street, were hurt, but not dangerously. Miss Bishop had the flesh of her right arm crushed and lacerated, and she was otherwise bruised. These were taken home in a carriage from the Kent street barn, where the wrecked motor and trailer were left.

The two ladies most seriously injured were cousins. They were returning home from the Exposition, and it being the last night of the siege of Vera Cruz accounts for the crowded condition of the two trains. Miss Minnie Peterson, aged twenty-two years, besides sustaining many painful bruises and contusions, suffered a concussion of the brain. The muscles of her left thigh were frightfully lacerated, and there was also a contusion of the left shoulder and a scalp wound fully two inches long over the left ear.

Miss Lillian Fitzen, seventeen years old, sustained very serious injuries to the right thigh, and two front teeth were knocked out in the collision.

The victims of the accident were carefully placed in the motor which was disengaged from the wrecked cars, and taken into the city. They were met at the corner of Wabasha and Sixth street by a large crowd of eager people who had heard of the catastrophe. They were apprehensive that friends had been hurt in the collision. The two ladies, Miss Fetzen and Miss Peterson, were taken from the car and placed in a carriage under the direction of Dr. Walrath, who had been summoned by the police. Then they were taken direct to their home at 191 South Franklin street, where their injuries were speedily dressed. Dr. Walrath could not positively state whether either has been internally injured or not, and will make a further examination to-day.

The Motoneer's Story.

The motoneer of the train that crashed into the other was Peter Nelson.

"I don't know how it happened," he said to a reporter. "We were following the other train and making schedule time. The front train—I don't know who was running it—stopped on the heavy down grade, and I set the brakes and shut off the current, but I couldn't stop the car."

"Did you leave the motor?" he was asked.

"No, I stood right there and held to the brakes."

This story, it should be explained, cannot be true, however. It would have been a physical impossibility for him to have remained on the platform and escape death, for the brakes and the front of the motor are completely demolished.

"I saw a woman fall between the seats," he pursued, "and I jumped from my car into the trailer, and helped release her. Conductor Larson also helped me."

At this juncture the employe of the street car company, who has charge of the Kent street barns, commanded the motoneer not to say a word to the reporters, and to make assurance doubly sure he took the man away where he could not be found again.

As stated, the wreck occurred out beyond Lexington avenue, but the trailer and the motor were hauled in to the Kent street barn, where it took until morning for a big crew of men to extricate the motor from the trailer, with "jacks" and machinery.

Bruises Galore.

A large number of ladies were painfully bruised, but their injuries were not sufficient to occasion distress. They took another car and rode to their homes, rejoicing that they escaped so luckily.

The motor man of the train which was run into was William McKoen, his brakeman Henry McDonough, and the conductor R. C. Gailey.

The police were promptly notified of of the accident, and the Central and Rondo street patrol wagons dashed to the scene. They met the electric trains at Kent street with Drs. Green and Hanley, but the victims of the wreck had already either been conveyed to their homes or were en route for the city on the motor.

Despite the lateness of the hour, the news of the accident spread like wildfire over the city, and statements were made that from seven to thirty persons had been killed. Large numbers of persons inquired at the police stations for particulars, fearing that friends or relatives had been victims of the accident. Large crowds even went out to the scene of the collision, both by electric cars and carriages. The exaggerated reports had excited everybody who had friends likely to have attended the Exposition.

THE STORY OF A DAY.

Allerton lowers his record to 2:09¼.

Tenny beats Kingston at Gravesend.

Supt. Gilbert explains the school-book row.

Five persons are killed in an Idaho railroad wreck.

Garcia, the Mexican revolutionist, is shot and hanged.

Several persons are injured in an electric car accident.

China is said to be moving toward the Russian frontier.

Miss Gertrude Potter is married to Julius Clarke Daniels.

The Canadian Pacific and the Soo make a cut in freight rates.

Two men are burned to death in the North Dakota prairie fires.

Lyman Dayton calls on the courts to secure him his real estate rights.

A father, mother and four children are smothered in a Chicago fire.

The negroes promise to make trouble in the opening of the new territory in the Southwest.

The district court is asked to decide which of the county officers shall pay Davis' defalcations.

Collector of Customs Bradshaw, of the Puget Sound district, is removed for irregularities in his office.

BRADSHAW REMOVED.

The Puget Sound Collector Guilty of Irregularities.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The president to-day removed Charles M. Bradshaw from the position of collector of customs for the district of Puget sound, state of Washington, and has appointed Andrew Wasson to the vacancy. Mr. Bradshaw was appointed by President Harrison early in his administration, and was removed on the report of Special Treasury Agent Mulkey for "irregularities in the conduct of his office." It is stated at the treasury department that the initiative in Mr. Bradshaw's removal was taken in this city and not at his home. The irregularities complained of were extensive, opium smuggling, and allowing frequent entrance of Chinese from Canada.

MILLIONS STILL OUT.

Progress of Bond Continuance and Redemption.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—The 4½ per cent bonds received at the treasury department to-day for continuance at 2 per cent amounts to $82,500, making the total thus far continued $24,855,400. The 4½ per cent bonds received at the treasury department to-day for redemption aggregated $181,850, and the redemption at the sub-treasury at New York yesterday were $85,750, making the total redemptions to date $14,952,150. The total issue of this class of bonds outstanding on July 1 last was $50,869,200, and of this amount all but $11,061,650 have been either continued or redeemed.

THE LOTTERY MUDDLE.

Even Miller Has a Sense of the Ridiculous.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 19.—Attorney General Miller was to-day asked by a reporter about the prosecutions recently commenced in Milwaukee, Wis., against the publishers of a certain newspaper there for sending through the mails their papers reproducing an argument against the validity of the anti-lottery law passed by the Fifty-first congress. These prosecutions, the attorney general said, he has directed to be